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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, June 16.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. OTIS said, that the objections made against this bill are not such as he had anticipated. He expected to have heard the most elaborate harangues in favour of the liberty of the press, and on the right which ought to be allowed, to censure men and measures, and such popular topics; but he did not foresee any objection arising from the constitution.

He did not think it required much time or ability, however, to answer to the objections produced on this occasion by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If Congress have not the power of restraining seditious persons, it is extremely clear they have not the power which the Constitution says they have, of providing for the common defence and general welfare of the Union.

It had been said, Congress was restricted from the use of this power by the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which provides that the migration or importation of such persons as the States should think proper to admit should not be prohibited prior to 1808. If this clause in its most rigid construction amounted to a prohibition to the National Government with respect to the banishment of Aliens, in all cases where the separate States had thought proper to admit them; it should still be shewn that individual States had ever thought proper to admit Aliens of the description mentioned in this bill. He believed no state had passed laws declering it to be their intention to admit fugitives from justice and seditious persons into their territory. It is true, that some of the States may have tolerated the admission of such persons by forbearing to enact laws against them; but their silence on this subject can never be considered as evidence of their assent to the emigration of such characters.

The article of the Constitution alluded to as he understood it, had an evident reference to a species of foreigners held as property in some of the States whose importation are sanctioned by their laws. He meant slaves. The object was to prevent any interference of the General Government with the State Governments in the admission of these persons before the year 1808. This construction appears very material, because in all those States where this property is held, they have their own laws for regulating their admission and importation, but in no state did laws exist regulating the migration of any other Aliens.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, that after the Constitution had been adopted by nine of the States, the old Congress recommended to the several States to take measures against the introduction of malefactors from foreign countries, and from hence he infers that this right did not belong to the old Congress and in their estimation was not delegated to the Federal Government. The fact is, that although the Constitution was adopted yet as the legislature had not then met, it was not in operation, and the old Congress, perceiving dangers arising from this source, might as well recommend to the States to provide against them, as against any other dangers.—Suppose, before the Congress had met, money had been wanting, and the States had been applied to for it, would it afterwards have been said that the requisition of the old Congress after the Constitution had been ratified was evidence of their opinion, that the Legislature of the Union under the new Government, had no authority to raise money! He presumed that it was foreseen by the old Congress that the attention of the Legislature under the new Government would of necessity be occupied upon subjects of a more momentous nature, for some time, and the recommendation was wise in itself, and by no means conclusive against the authority now claimed by this bill.

But it was said, that to pass this bill would be to suspend the Habeas Corpus.—He denied this. Every Alien resident, when apprehended, would be at liberty to apply to a judge for a writ of Habeas Corpus.—The return of the warrant would shew that he had been legally apprehended as a person dangerous to the peace of the United States and under their authority, and he would be of course recommitted. But it appeared to him an absurd supposition, that Congress has not the power to restrain and to banish persons who may have been sent into this country for the very purpose of spreading sedition and of dividing the people, whose intrigues and malpractices threaten the welfare and the very existence of the government. If the Constitution prevented Congress from exercising these powers would such a Constitution be worth a farthing?—It certainly would not; since the power of sending off this description of persons, is essential not only to the promotion of the public welfare by preserving peace, but to the efficient prosecution of a war.

But he wished to know why the section of the Constitution alluded to according to the construction of gentlemen might not as well restrain Congress from taking measures against the migration of a French Army, as against the landing of other Aliens; for be law no power given to Congress by the constitution to prevent the migration of a Foreign Army into this country. Yet though there is no express authority to this effect, it is one of those things, which is too evident to be doubted, and an army of soldiers would not be so dangerous to the country, as an army of spies and incendiaries scattered through the continent.

He thought the whole question resolved itself into this enquiry: has Congress the power to provide for the common defence and welfare of the country? And if so, do we deem it essential to this end, that the proposed power should be given to the President, or to some other Department of Government? He thought it was, and if there be any thing in the letter of the Constitution which would appear to bear a different construction (which he denied) it ought to be reconciled to other clauses and powers which impose the sacred and superior duty of providing for the safety of the country, and without which all our efforts against our enemy will prove vain and futile. In this case there was not a shadow of difficulty.—Aliens may come hither under the laws of the States, and when they become dangerous they may be expelled by the laws of the Union.

It remained for gentlemen to consider whether we have any danger to apprehend from this source, or not. Whether the French might not employ other persons than their own citizens to carry on their nefarious purposes in this country? In his humble opinion, there is greater danger from this source than from any other. He believed it had been owing to this cause that all the republics in Europe have been laid prostrate in the dust; it is this system which has enabled the French to overleap all natural and artificial obstructions; to subjugate Holland and Italy, to destroy the Helvetic confederacy, and force a passage through rocks and mountains which have been for ages sacred to the defence of liberty; it is this system which has watered the tomb of William Tell with the blood of widows fighting over their slaughtered husbands and with the tears of orphans who survive to swell the procession of the victors.

Mr. O. notwithstanding believed that there are Aliens in this country who would never be affected by his law and that there were among us even natives of France, whose merit and misfortunes gave a claim to protection and who would prove good citizens; and he was willing to make the most ample provision for the security of the property of both Alien enemies and Alien friends. But while he respected the rights of the individual and disdained to retaliate upon private property, he could not, with the dreadful examples of other countries before his eyes, omit the most necessary precautions against the most instant danger.—In the late situation of those countries and of his own country, he could trace some painful analogies. If we knew ourselves to be a chosen people, if the age of miracles should return and omnipotence should speak to us by the mouths of his holy prophets, neither miracles or prophecy would strike home to his mind a deeper conviction than he now felt, that in the fate of the European Republics we might read our own, unless all the prudence and energies of our country were summoned to avert it. They boasted of their patriotism and courage, they talked loudly of defence, and of resisting the invader; of their attachment to their government, and of their preference of death to submission. Yet when the hour of trial arrived, it appeared that secret corruption and foreign influence had completed their work; upon the slightest shock those republicks crumbled into fragments, and the good and the honest citizens were left to stare with stupid wonder at the ease with which foreign agents and domestic traitors vaulted into place and power. It is needless to fatigue the committee with these recitals.—Not to see their application is to be blinded with a flood of light—Not to believe in their moral was gross and fatal infidelity. He hoped the objection would be renounced and that the bill would pass.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS said, that although there might, in his opinion, be many objections against the passing of a bill of this kind, and though he believed it would be consistent with the rules of the House to shew that impolicy, to induce the committee to strike out the first section, he should confine himself to the constitutional question.

If the principle which the gentlemen from Massachusetts have drawn from the preamble of the constitution, of providing for the common defence and welfare of the Union, be correct, it appeared to him unnecessary to have any other provision in the constitution besides the preamble, as it may be inferred from that, that Congress has all power whatever. If such a construction be allowed, what becomes of the powers of the state governments? This preamble of the constitution would swallow up the whole.

Mr. W. conceived gentlemen erred in the very commencement of their arguments, in not considering how the general government had grown out of the state governments, and from the people. For it is clear, if they had thus considered the matter, they must have seen that this government can have no other power than what is given to it from the state governments, and by the people, in the constitution. Mr. W. would agree, that if the general government were to be considered as possessing all power, and the state governments and people as possessing none, then the arguments of gentlemen would apply—but he believed this was a ground that no gentleman could maintain. It must be acknowledged that the state governments retain to themselves certain powers, and that the people also retain certain other powers, which they have neither delegated to the state nor general government; and for the latter to attempt to exercise any power which has not been given to it by the constitution, is of course a violation of the constitution.

The gentleman from Massachusetts first up (Mr. Sewall) grounded his arguments in support of this bill on two principles, viz. on the preamble of the Constitution, and on the power of Congress to regulate commerce. The latter he thought a curious idea, that all emigrants coming to this country should be considered as *articles of commerce*. No such idea could certainly be drawn from the constitution, and it was inconsistent with any exposition of the word *commerce*, which he had ever heard of. But admitting these emigrants could be considered as articles of commerce, he would still ask whether the principle would go to the extent of this bill? It would not. It only went to say, Congress should have the power of laying a tax of ten dollars upon their migration; as the migration cannot be prohibited till the year 1808. Mr. W. could not see how gentlemen could contend from this clause of the constitution, that Congress has a right to prevent the migration of foreigners, (or remove them after they arrive, which would be the same thing) to individual states? or whether, if Congress could send out one person, there be any thing in the constitution to prevent them from sending out all aliens from the country? And if this could be done, he would go so far as to say, that all that species of property (slaves) which may well be looked upon as an evil, and dangerous to society, not only at present, but in the most peaceable times, may also be sent out of the country. And as ready as the Southern states are to grant slaves are a dangerous property, and an evil in their country, they will not consent to Congress' assuming the power of depriving their owners of them, contrary to their will. Yet they might as well exercise this power, as the one they are about to exercise.

Mr. W. did not think it was enough to say that evils exist, for Congress to proceed to remedy them. They ought first to enquire whether they have the constitutional power to afford the remedy, or whether it is not placed elsewhere. But gentlemen exclaim, shall we not punish persons who commit offences? He would answer, Yes; but this bill does not propose a punishment for an offence, or that persons shall be convicted before they are punished and sent away. Aliens are to be sent out of the country on suspicion, which is not to be ascertained by any known tribunal, but at the discretion of the President of the United States; and as it would be impossible for him personally to attend to cases which may happen in different parts of the U. States, he must have correspondents in different parts of the U. States, upon whose information he will have implicitly to rely. He must also delegate his power to persons within the different states—and though he might not himself abuse it, no one could say that none of his agents would do so. Besides, it is inconsistent with the provisions of our constitution, and our modes of jurisprudence, to transfer power in this manner, and he conceived that it would be better to endure a temporal evil than to violate the constitution.

The latter gentleman from Massachusetts asserted another curious principle—a principle which he never heard advanced before, viz. That if the states think this law a violation of their right, they might pass a law to contravene it. Could then the power exist in both the state governments and the government of the U. States. If gentlemen wished to produce a state of things which he was not desirous of seeing, this, in his opinion, is the way to effect it. The constitution admitted of no such principle as this. If a law was passed it was immediately presumed it was according to the constitution; as it was supposed Congress understood their powers too well to pass a law which the Constitution does not give them authority to pass. It would not do for them to say to the states "you have been backward in your duty, and therefore we will do it for you." It is their power, and they have a right to use it, or let it alone.

It had been said the 1st article of the ninth section of the constitution relates only to slaves—but the term *migration* could not relate to slaves; since they were not imported according to their free will: It must apply to emigrants, not only from foreign countries, but from one state to another; and as far as he ever understood the ground upon which that clause was adopted, it was, in order to accommodate those states who have large tracts of uncultivated country, by permitting them to have leave to admit of such migrations as they should judge proper, for a period which they deemed sufficient to insure them a sufficiency of population. Indeed, he believed the constitution would never have been adopted without a clause of this kind, as those states who were in this situation, and who brought forward the clause, would never have agreed to it without such a provision.

But the gentleman from Massachusetts, said it would be hard indeed, if Congress had not the power of preventing people from scattering sedition through the country. He agreed with that gentleman it would be hard if Congress had not that power. But is this bill merely for the purpose of punishing offences? No such thing; it is for the purpose of sending persons out of the country before they have committed any offence. If the bill merely provided punishment for offences, which were defined, he should not object to it; but it was of a much more arbitrary cast.

The same gentleman went on to say what a particular nation had done; but this bill does not relate to one nation but to aliens from all countries; and because other nations have done mischievous and turbulent acts, are we, said he, to violate our constitution, merely to come at particular characters? He would not do it. If there were no other means of doing it, he would leave them at large; but he said there were other means of doing it. Our constitution, he said, would be a very slender security to the people of this country, in the possession if those rights which he supposed they never meant willingly to part with, if, on the cry of there being danger here, or seditious persons there, violations were to be made in it, in order to meet the evil. If this were once admitted, there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to take advantage of these opportunities, to bring about a radical change in our government. Vain and idle insinuations of this kind have already had too much weight in this country, and he hoped they would not be suffered to alarm the house into a violation of the constitution, and, of course, their oath to support it.

The gentleman from Massachusetts last up, said he was surprized the bill had been attacked in this respect. He could readily believe the gentleman had been surprized, from the arguments he made use of; but he could assure him, that it was not because he did not think other parts of the bill objectionable, that he did not at present notice them. If the unconstitutionality of the measure was sufficiently grounded, it would be unnecessary to go into those parts of the bill which the gentleman supposes are calculated to bring about a discussion on the Liberty of the Press. He hoped, the section would be struck out, because he thought it impossible to make this bill any other than a violation of the constitution.

Mr. BAYARD observed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had objected to this bill on three different grounds, viz. In the first place, he states that Congress possesses no power which is not given to it by the constitution, and that the power of making a law like the present is not given. In the next place he states, that this bill militates against that clause of the constitution which says the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion; and in the third place, that it militates against that article of the constitution which says that Congress shall not prohibit the migration of such persons as the states shall think proper to admit, before a certain period.

With respect to the first objection he agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that Congress had no power, but what was given them by the constitution. He thought the 12th article of the amendments conclusive on this point. He confessed, however, he could not see why the gentleman should refer to any proceedings under the old confederation, to support his doctrine; because this government had been substituted in place of that, and derives its powers and authority from the constitution, and not from any thing done under the old government. But Mr B. contended, that the power was expressly, if not specifically given to Congress, by the 1st article of the 8th section of the constitution, which is in the following words, "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Thus, then, it is evident that the power is expressly given to Congress, to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and it is not necessary to be given specifically. The concluding article of the same section also provides, "that Congress shall make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." Hence it is extremely clear that Congress has the power to do what is necessary for the common defence and general welfare; and the only question before the committee is, whether this law is necessary for those purposes? Because if it is, it comes within the express letter of the constitution. Therefore, instead of arguing against the constitution, it became necessary for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to shew that the provisions of this bill are not necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. Mr. B. then read the provisions of the section. With respect to the first description of aliens here spoken of, viz. felons, Mr. B. supposed it must be the wish of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and every body else, to free our country from infamous characters of this kind. In order to prove that Congress have not the power to send out of the country persons of this description, the gentleman has had recourse, not to the constitution, but to the laws of Pennsylvania. But when the law which he had adduced, was considered, it confirmed the propriety of sending off from the country men who had been convicted of felony in another country; for that law says, persons of this description shall not be permitted to come into the country at all. And could there be any doubt, he asked, of the propriety of this conduct? He was certain the gentleman from Pennsylvania could not say it would be for the welfare of this country to admit characters, who, having offended the laws of their own country, as well as every sense of morality, could not be expected to become good citizens here, or serve any purpose which the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other gentleman could have in view.

The next description of persons against whom this bill is directed, includes aliens who are fugitives from justice on charges of treason or sedition. And can there, he asked, be any more doubt as to the propriety of excluding from the United States this class of aliens? He believed not. It might easily be supposed, that persons who have been guilty of treason or sedition in their native country; who have been able to break all the ties of allegiance and affection for one government, will not become very obedient or peaceable citizens here; it cannot be expected that these exotics will support this government, when they have notoriously opposed that of the country which they have deserted. This provision, he said, would only extend to those aliens who had been in the country a less period than two years, and he thought such a provision would be very proper to operate upon this description of persons. For when he saw men amongst us, who had been in the country 15 or 20 years, wanting in attachment to this country, and even some men who owe their birth to it, he supposed but little dependence could be placed upon the attachment of aliens to this government, who have been here a shorter period than two years, and that it might be supposed they would be as likely to join the standard of an enemy, in case of an invasion, as that of this country.

The third description of persons included in this bill are those whose continuance in the United States the President shall deem injurious to the public peace and safety.

Upon this head, the gentleman from Pennsylvania might, perhaps, differ from him in opinion. He thought the consideration was, whether, if this power was given to the President, he would abuse it? He had no hesitation in saying that he had so much confidence in the President as to believe the power would not be abused. And if we had reliance that the power would not be abused, he did not think any other objection could be brought against it; because if it was not abused, no person will ever be sent away whose residence is not judged dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States, and such persons no one could wish to be retained.

Mr. B. concluded, therefore, that the power of Congress to act upon all the different cases contained in this section is strictly contained in the constitution, by the two clauses which he had read to the committee.

With respect to the objections of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that this clause will operate against that clause of the Constitution which says the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, he certainly had not formed an accurate opinion upon that subject. In order to know whether this is a suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, it will be proper to enquire what is a suspension of it? This is a definite idea, established by precedent. In England, it is well known, there is the same provision, and we know it has been occasionally suspended. What then was to be done in that case? It is provided by law that the Habeas Corpus shall not issue at all all. Before the gentleman from Pennsylvania can say, therefore, that the Habeas Corpus is suspended, he must shew some act by which it is declared to be so. This bill provides only for the arrestation of persons in certain cases, and it will be competent for every person so arrested to obtain a writ of Habeas Corpus. It was now extremely clear, therefore, that this writ might still issue to the same extent as before.

The last objection made against the first section of this bill, is founded on the article which relates to the prohibition of the migration and importation of persons into this country. Mr. B. asked whether, if this bill passed into law, it would not be in the power of the several States to admit of the importation and migration of persons in the same way that they do at present? This bill provides only, that if any improper or dangerous persons shall be admitted, in order to preserve the public peace and safety, the President shall have power to remove them out of the country.

If there was any solidity in this objection, the consequence would be, that the criminal laws of the United States which would subject any of these Aliens to imprisonment, or other punishment, might be equally charged with being violations of the Constitution, which, according to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, has reserved all power over Aliens in the hands of the State Governments.

Mr. BALDWIN said, whenever a bill was introduced into the legislature of the Union, which ran counter to the constitution, it was its duty to decline acting upon it. That part of the first article of the 8th section, which declares "Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," had never been considered as a source of legislative power, as it is only a member introduced to limit the other parts of the sentence, and not of itself a substantive power as will be seen by recurring to the words of the 1st sentence of the 8th section. The first instance in which it had ever been attempted to be acted upon, and no question ever agitated the councils of the Union more, was, on the application of the Abolition Societies to Congress for an abolition of Slavery, the power of Congress to act upon which was said to be derived from these words; but after the subject was well considered, it was decided by a large majority, that the words alluded to could not be relied upon as giving any separate power from that contained in the other part of the sentence.

A gentleman in his eye (Mr. Dayton) reminded him of another instance in which this article had been resorted to for power, with the same want of success. It was in relation to the establishment of certain Manufactories, in support of which the aid of Government was applied for. Indeed, if these words were to have the force which it had been attempted to give them, all the rest of the Constitution would be surplusage. He could not have supposed that at this day there had been a doubt on the subject. As to the other clause which had been cited, which was generally called the *sweeping clause*, "to pass laws to carry into effect the foregoing powers &c." before it could have any force, some other clause must be found to which it is to give effect.

To adopt the sense which gentlemen wish to put upon the first article of the 8th section, would be to do away all ideas of this being a Federal Government, and that there are state governments in existence who have their portion of power; for if all the power which is necessary to "provide for the common defence and general welfare," be possessed by the Federal Government, all the State Governments must fall prostrate before it, as there will be no power left for them to exercise. Indeed the doctrine is so extravagant, that he never expected to have heard it again advanced on this floor.

Mr. B. thought the ninth section forbiding Congress to prohibit the migration &c. was directly opposed to the principle of this bill. He recollected very well that when this ninth section of the Constitution was under consideration in the Convention, the delegates from some of the southern states insisted that the prohibition of the introduction of slaves should be left to the state governments; it was found expedient to make this provision in the constitution; there was an objection to the use of the word slaves, as Congress by none of their acts had ever acknowledged the existence of such a condition. It was at length settled on the words as they now stand, "that the "migration or importation of such persons "as the several states shall think proper to "admit, should not be prohibited till the "year 1808." It was observed by some gentlemen present that this expression would extend to other persons besides slaves, which was not denied, but this did not produce any alteration of it. Mr. B. had no doubt that if this bill passed into a law, Congress would again be applied to by the advocates for an abolition of slavery, with requests that the President may be authorized to send these persons out of the country, and strong arguments will be used in favour of the measure. He recollected it was asked on a former occasion, "Suppose a cargo of leprous persons were to be landed in the country, would not Congress have the power to send them out of the country? Slavery said they is an incurable leprosy, you surely, then, will eradicate it?" This reasoning, however, did not prevail. There are other mischiefs which might be done, against which the federal constitution makes no provision. Persons might burn our towns and slay our inhabitants. But our constitution goes upon an idea that there are State Governments who divide the powers of Government with the Federal Government. But gentlemen in speaking on this subject, seem to forget this, and to suppose that Wisdom is to die with them. His opinion was that this business of admitting or banishing aliens belonged to the State Governments, and not to the General Government, and he should therefore vote for striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. DANA did not before know that the society of Friends were so turbulent a set of people as to occasion all the uneasiness which the gentleman from Georgia had spoken of. He wondered so great a disorder had not been more particularly noticed. As it had not, he apprehended the gentleman's zeal had given somewhat of too high a colouring to this transaction.

That part of the first article of the 8th section of the constitution, which speaks of the common defence and general welfare, is of a political nature, and does not refer to any internal regulation, but applies to what relates to the Union generally. As it respects Aliens, could it be said that the individual States could make the present regulation? No; they could only make regulations bottomed upon their own policy. What relates to the Union generally, must be done by the Government of the United States. When power is reserved by the Constitution to the States, it is for reasons which are applicable to those States; and it might be easily seen what was the ground of the compromise made in the first article of the 9th section. It was certainly with a view of the States securing to themselves the property which they possessed. But that rea-

ton does not extend to the principles of this bill, which does not say the States shall not admit the migration of foreigners; but that where persons have not attained the right of citizenship, they shall be removed, if their residence shall appear to the President to be dangerous.

There is one power, Mr. D. said, inherent and common in every form of Government, which is founded upon any rational principles of policy, which is, the power of preserving itself, which implies the necessary power of making all laws which are proper for this purpose. The question then arises, whether it is not consistent with that power to pass a law for the purpose of removing from the country the descriptions of persons mentioned in the first section of this bill. Whether this is the best mode of carrying such a power into effect is not now the question.

Mr. D. thought the declamatory harangue which had been heard from the gentleman from N. Carolina on the sanctity of the Constitution, was foreign to the present subject, since no one will be found to say he is willing to violate the constitution. The single question before the committee is, whether Congress have the constitutional power to pass the present bill; if they have not that power, no one, he presumed, would wish to pass it.

Mr. ALLEN said, the object of this bill, appeared to be, to enable the President to remove aliens out of the United States whose residence he shall judge to be injurious to the public peace and safety. It appeared to him that there is no necessity for so many laws respecting Aliens. He did not believe that a man's being born in England or Germany, is any proof of his being an Alien friend. He may still be an adopted citizen of another country, and come here for the worst of purposes. He thought the President ought to have power over Aliens of every description, without distinction. He supposed this bill was to appertain only to Alien friends, because there is another bill respecting Alien enemies. He did not think Congress ought to legislate in this way. Provision ought to be made for the removal of all these persons.

The powers given to the Executive, Mr. A. said, are of an unlimited, confused nature, and such as he had never before seen. If he deems the residence of an Alien dangerous to the public safety, the President is to order his removal. But the bill does not say whether any of the Courts are to take cognizance of the business, and make the removal, or in what manner it is to be done. The bill speaks of Aliens, having been felons, or notorious fugitives from justice in a foreign country. How are these things to be ascertained? Or how are the persons of these Aliens to be identified? He could not understand how this bill was to operate. He understood the constitution to give a right to all persons to be tried by a jury; but it appeared as if the Judges were under this bill to act summarily.

Mr. A. thought a law ought to pass authorising the Executive of this country, as in all other countries, to remove all Aliens, of whatever country, whom he judged dangerous to the peace of the country. He thought it would be best first to take up the bill from the Senate on this subject, and he moved the committee to rise for this purpose.

Mr. A. concluded with saying that he wished a law to be passed for the punishment of seditious persons; but he would have it embrace other cases—cases of great importance which every day comes before our eyes. As to the provisions contained in this bill respecting seditious speaking and writing, he defied any person to know what was intended by them. He hoped when Congress pass laws on this subject, they would be such as would be understood.

Mr. SEWALL said, before the question was taken on the committee's rising, he wished to notice the charges which the gentleman from Connecticut had brought against the committee who reported this bill. That gentleman wished the committee to rise, because he tho't the bill unworthy the attention of the committee of the whole. He wished to have no distinction made betwixt alien friends and alien enemies. He (Mr. S.) on the contrary, was of opinion, that to take up aliens, merely as such, would be an act unworthy of any civilized nation whatever; if they are thus dealt with, it must be because their residence amongst us would be dangerous to our own peace and safety. The select committee made a distinction betwixt alien enemies and alien friends. Nor have they said that all alien enemies shall be sent out of the country; but that persons of that description who are not suspected of being inimical to the interests of this country, shall be protected. The committee have gone further and said, that aliens, not alien enemies, who are of such a description as that their residence amongst us would be likely to be injurious to the peace and safety of the country, may also be sent away. In the bill respecting alien enemies, discretion is left with the President to treat them according to existing circumstances. By the present bill, aliens render themselves liable to be sent away, who come here under such disadvantageous circumstances of character as to render their residence amongst us dangerous. As to the particular manner in which this is to be done, when the third section of the bill came under consideration, it might undergo any amendment which might be thought necessary.

In the third section, as it was not desirable that the President should be continually exercising the discretionary power lodged in him, cases are described, where facts are only necessary for ordinary tribunals to send aliens out of the country. But where a discretionary power was necessary to be lodged, it is placed in the President alone; since in the opinion of the committee, it would have been perfectly absurd to have lodged a discretionary power over these aliens in a number of different tribunals. For, in that case, an alien driven from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, might take refuge in any of the other states; whereas if this power was exercised by one man, by one understanding, it would be always exercised in the same way. He thought, therefore, the bill stood very well in its present form.

The question on the committee's rising was put and carried, and leave was given to it to sit again. Adjd.

GINSANG,

A LIBERAL Price will be given for GINSANG of good Quality, if delivered in at this Month. *Mordecai Lewis.*

july 11 §2w

Bank of Pennsylvania,

JULY 3, '98.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months ending the 30th ult. was declared; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

july 3 d13

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

A cargo of Havanna Molasses.

june 13 §

Laws of the United States.

By Authority

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Further to protect the commerce of the United States.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are, or which shall be employed in the service of the United States, to subdue, seize and take any armed French vessel, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or elsewhere, on the high seas, and such captur d vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being French property, shall be brought within some port of the United States, and shall be duly proceeded against, and condemned as forfeited; and shall accrue, a d be distributed, as by law is or shall be provided respecting the captures which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to grant to the owners of private armed ships and vessels of the United States, who shall make application therefor, special commissions in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when duly commissioned, as aforesaid, shall have the same licence and authority for the subduing, seizing and capturing any armed French vessel and for the re-capture of the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the United States, as the public armed vessels of the United States may by law have; and shall be, in like manner, subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the President of the United States, for the regulation of their conduct. And the commissions which shall be granted, as aforesaid, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the President of the United States

Sec. 3. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That every person intending to set forth and employ an armed vessel, and applying for a commission, as aforesaid, shall produce in writing, the name, and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, the number of the crew, and the name of the commander, and the two officers next in rank, appointed for such vessel; which writing shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. *And provided, and be it further enacted*, That before any commission, as aforesaid, shall be issued, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, and officers and crews who shall be employed on board of such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which shall be given them for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel, during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all armed French vessels, together with their apparel, guns and appurtenances, and any goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being French property, and which shall be captured by any private armed vessel or vessels of the United States, duly commissioned, as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and shall accrue to the owners thereof, and the officers and crews by whom such captures shall be made; and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any agreement which shall be between them; or in failure of such agreement, then by the discretion of the court before whom such condemnation shall be.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the United States, or person resident therein, which shall be re-captured, as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them, respectively, of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court of the United States having maritime jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case: *Provided*, That such allowance shall not be less than one-eighth, or exceeding one-half of the full value of such recapture, without any deduction. And such salvage shall be distributed to and among the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels entitled thereto, according to any agreement which shall be between them; or in case of no agreement, then by the decree of the court who shall determine upon such salvage.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured, as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such capture shall be brought into some port of the United States, and shall be libelled and proceeded against before the district court of the same district; and if, after a due course of proceedings, such capture shall be decreed as forfeited in the district court; or in the circuit court of the same district, in the case of any appeal duly allowed, the same shall be delivered to the owners and captors concerned therein, or shall be publicly sold by the marshal of the same court, as shall be finally decreed and ordered by the court: And the same court, who shall have final jurisdiction of any libel or complaint of any capture as aforesaid, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture and restraint shall have been made without just cause, as aforesaid; and if made without probable cause, or otherwise unreasonably, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels by which such unjust capture shall have been made, and also such vessel or vessels shall be answerable and liable.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all French persons and others, who shall be found acting on board any French armed vessel, which shall be captured, or on board of any vessel of the United States, which shall be re-captured, as aforesaid, shall be reported to the collector of the port in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered to the custody of the marshal, or of some civil or military officer of the United States, or of any state in or near such port; who shall take charge for their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 9, 1798,
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury may be presented for allowance.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 9. 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

READING, (Penn.) July 7.

Wednesday, being the fourth of July, the anniversary of American Independence, a large and respectable number of gentlemen of the borough of Reading convened at the house of Mr Jacob Barr, inkeeper, for the purpose of celebrating the day, where they partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, enjoyed the utmost cheerfulness and conviviality, and drank the following toasts:

1. The United States; May they flourish independent as a Nation, until the Scroll of their Constitution shall be consumed on that day when the last trump declares that time shall be no more,

2. John Adams, President of the United States, the Rock and Strength of our political Salvation; May fame waft his Virtues to the end of time.

3. General Washington, the friend of Man; May he live to receive from his grateful country a tribute of thanks commensurate to his goodness and his greatness.

4. Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry, our ministers to the French republic; The friends of Independence and true patriots of America against whom the base intrigues and despicable venality of France have been employed in vain.

5. Alexander Hamilton, tried friend of his country.

6. Colonel Pickering, Secretary of State;—May his services in the field and his talents in the cabinet obtain the thanks and approbation of his country.

7. General Wilkinson and the army of the United States.

8. Captain John Barry, and his brother officers, of the infant navy of the United States; May their colors fly triumphant on the American seas.

9. The virtuous members of both Houses of Congress, who have supported the firm and wise measures of the Executive chief Magistrate and a speedy reformation to all their opposers.

10. The militia of Pennsylvania; May they ever be found ready to defend their country, as well against foreign invaders as domestic foes.

11. Governor Howell, and the high spirited Militia of New Jersey.

12. May the Sons of America never fly her colors, but with firmness to the last gasp support the American Eagle.

13. The inhabitants of Berks county; And a patriotic representation in the councils of their country.

14. May trimmers in politics obtain what they merit; The contempt and detestation of all good men.

15. The liberty of the Press; May it prove a scourge to tyrants of every description, whether they exercise their power after the manner of demagogues or of despots

16. The day we celebrate; May it ever inspire America with the love of Freedom, and be commemorated by her Sons to the end of time.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS,
By Daniel Clymer, Charles Evans, William Moore and Samuel W. Morris, esqrs.

1. The American Fair; May they frown indignantly on all those who refuse to arm for their protection and fight in their defence.

2. The memory of those heroes, who fell in defence of our liberty and independence.

3. The land we live in; May the pestiferous breath of disorganizers be speedily extinguished, and the foul fiend democracy exterminated from every part of it.

4. The memory of general Wayne, the Hero of the Western Country, who first taught the Savages of America the important lesson that the Stroke of the Tomahawk must give way to the Push of the Bayonet, and that no retreat is inaccessible to the Armies of the United States.

5. Oliver Elsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, the upright Magistrate and firm Supporter of the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

6. William Bingham, esq.; May his manly and spirited example be imitated throughout the United States.

7. Robert G. Harper, esq; The friend of firmness and spirited advocate of energetic measures.

8. The Reading Blues.

9. The disciples of Janus, may they be despised by all parties.

10. May the punic faith of France excite universal execration.

11. Governor Jay of New-York and those patriotic citizens, by whom he was supported in his late election.

12. May the American Eagle pounce his Talons into the Skull of every enemy to the Independence of the United States.

After retiring.

Judge Rush—our worthy chairman; May he long live to preside at the annual celebrations of this day.

DEDHAM, July 5.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Men of the most correct information, who are old enough to remember the progress of our revolution, assure us, that such a patriotic spirit as appears at present has not been awakened since '74. The young men especially, now as well as at that time, are highly federal and patriotic. As a proof of the renewal of true *American* sentiments in a part of the country where very gross delusion and jacobinism has, perhaps, too much prevailed, we notice with pleasure the celebration of the birth day of American independence in this town, by a number of gentlemen of this and the adjoining towns. The company dined together. A truly federal, patriotic, elegant and spirited oration, by John Lathrop, jun. Esq. was received with great applause—after which the following federal toasts were given, under the discharge of cannon.

1. The Day—May every anniversary of independence give a year's growth and strength to the patriotism that will defend it.

2. Our free republican constitution—As that secured our Union, may our Union secure the constitution.

3. Liberty and good government—May we never be compelled to make the experiment of monarchy or anarchy!

4. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States—May his country never deny him that reward, which will be bestowed by his conscience and by posterity.

5. GEORGE WASHINGTON—May his happiness be as serene as his glory.

6. The Vice-President and Congress—May they never forget their duty, nor linger in performing it

7. The Governor (long life to him) and Commonwealth (God bless it!)

8. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State---May our enemies find the American sword as keen as his pen.

9. Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury—May the public ever keep its faith as pure as his integrity.

10. James M'Henry, Secretary at War.

11. Mr Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy---By the protection of a navy may our commerce grow rich, and by the riches of commerce may our navy be strong.

12. May our bitter experience teach us to accept foreign protection with reserve, and to furnish it for ourselves without any.

13. May the citizens by their union convince the foe, that our energy is equal to their insolence.

14. The Clergy---As they are the friends of learning, virtue and order, may the votaries of these ever be their friends

15. May we never dishonor the memory of those heroes, who were too lavish of their blood in our cause by being too frugal of our own.

16. Prosperity to agriculture, manufactures, trade, navigation and the fisheries.

A number of volunteers were also given, among which are the following:

1. The memory of those who fell in our cause

2. Our Envoys to France---May their reception at home be as distinguished as their ill treatment abroad.

3. Peace with safety and honor, or war with vigor

4. The heads of departments---May the departments never be usurped by committees without heads.

5. The fallen republics---May they rise and take vengeance on their oppressors.

6. If we must pay the French tribute, may it be in our way.

7. Freedom of speech---Let the revilers of our government have *rope* enough

8. For honest men of all parties the cord of friendship; for traitors and foreign spies, the hangman's cord!

The day closed with an elegant ball.

An elegant federal oration was delivered at Medfield by Mr. William Cunningham, which received the highest approbation of a large assembly from that and the adjoining towns. A large company dined together, and the toasts given were replete with federal and patriotic sentiments.

At Boston an oration was delivered by Josiah Quincy, Esq.---At Providence by Samuel W. Bridgham, Esq.

Government have ordered a large edition of the instructions to and dispatches from the envoys, to be printed and distributed. While the French rulers are destroying presses and depriving their citizens of the means of information, our government is striving to increase the medium of its conveyance. A contrast highly honorable to us. An extensive knowledge of the truth is our Fame.

United States' Salt Works.

AN adjourned meeting of Gentlemen inclined to promote the establishment of Salt-Works on Delaware Bay, on the plan proposed by the Subscriber, will be held at the City Tavern on Friday next at eight o'clock.

Books containing the description and plan of the proposed establishment may be had at Mr. Young's, corner of Second and Chesnut-streets, and at Mr. Shaws, 120 Chesnut-street.

JAMES FENNELL.

july 11 3t

TAKE NOTICE.

In August last was pledged for passage and freight from New-York to Philadelphia---3 Chests---2 Teirces----and 2 Sacks----Containing Feather Beds, Brown Irish Linnen, Mens' and Womens' wearing apparel, &c. &c. &c.----which will be sold at this place by auction on the 16th instant (if not before redeemed) for the charges.

JOHN VAN EMBURGH,

For the proprietors of the Line of Stages by the rout of Bordentown.

Bordentown, july 11. 3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *July 12.*

CONGRESS.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the President of the United States to borrow money for the Public Service. One of these proposed to strike out the words which gave the President the power to *borrow such a sum of money as he shall judge necessary*, and to limit the sum to *five millions of dollars*. This amendment was concurred in, after a proposition of Mr. HARPER to amend it by making it seven millions, instead of five, had been negatived.—The second amendment proposed to strike out a provision from the bill which stipulates that the Government shall have liberty to redeem whatever money is borrowed within fifteen years. The house disagreed to this amendment, 19 votes only being in favour of it.—The Senate afterwards informed the house that they insisted upon it, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The house next took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States. The principal of these amendments proposed to strike out, in the description of houses proposed to be taxed, these words, "*at more than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars*, and *two-tenths*, for the purpose of inserting *four-tenths*; the effect of which would have been to have laid an equal tax of four-tenths of one per cent. on all houses under the value of one thousand dollars, instead of having them in two classes (as in the bill) the lowest paying two-tenths, the higher three-tenths of one per cent. and of lowering the rate on all houses above the value of 3,000 dollars. This amendment was negatived, there being only 17 votes for it. The other amendments were gone through, and the result sent to the Senate.

A bill was received from the Senate to encourage the capture of the armed vessels of France by the private armed vessels of the United States, by allowing a bounty upon the vessels taken, in proportion to the number of guns which they carry. Mr. HARRISON moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until the next session. This motion was negatived 38 to 31, and the bill was committed.

Mr. HARPER called up the report on the subject of balances due from the debtor states, the consideration of which Mr. ALLEN moved to postpone till next session of Congress. This motion, after some discussion, was negatived, 20 votes only being for it. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the subject. The report was agreed to, and a bill was reported in pursuance of it, which was committed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate for altering the time of the next meeting of Congress; when Mr. HARPER moved to strike out the *first Monday in November* (the time fixed by this bill for the next meeting of Congress) for the purpose of inserting the *first Monday in October*. This motion was warmly opposed; and Mr. BAYARD, with a view to reject the bill, and of course leave the next meeting of Congress to take place on the constitutional day (the first Monday in December) moved that the committee rise. The motion was carried, 44 votes being in favour it, leave was refused to the committee to sit again, and on the question, "*Shall this bill be read a third time?* it was negatived, there being only 21 votes for it. The bill falls of course.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a letter and statement from the Treasury Department, requiring a farther appropriation to defray the expences of the Office of the Naval Department, and for other purposes, of 16,720 dollars. It was referred to the committee of ways and means to report by bill or otherwise.

The President of the United States informed the house, that he had approved and signed an act for the further protection of the commerce of the United States; an act for the valuation of houses and lands and for the enumeration of slaves; and an act specifying the time within which claims upon the Treasury of the United States may be prefented for allowance.

☞ In the Yeas on the passage of the Sedition Bill, in yesterday's paper, for Hanna read *Hosmer*.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REFLECTING on the public calamities that threaten us, and lamenting the depravity of some of our countrymen who would cowardly sell their birth right for a *mess of pottage*, and give up their children to be slaves, rather than stand up like men in their defence: Ruminating on these these things I could not but be afflicted at their apostacy, when I fell asleep, and had the following

WONDERFUL DREAM:

I thought a neighbour of mine, who had long borne much of the weight of government on his shoulders; one who could *parrot like* box the compass with curses on the President, as readily as any one I know—This neighbour invited me to go and spend the evening with some of his intimate friends. I told him that his friends were not of my acquaintance: but after much solicitation I consented. From a building, on each side of a narrow street that we passed, there issued a compound of vile smells, which he took notice that I did not at all relish.—From this building, says he, proceeds our cleanliness and our light.—And *that* is equally necessary; for the horse is a noble animal, and very useful to convey intelligence quick in times of election. I begged him to explain. This building says he, is a Soap-boiler and Tallow-chandler's shop; *that* is a Stable: And though the smells from them are offensive to strangers, *custom* has rendered them, to me, sweeter than Arabian gales. Shortly after, passing the first and second centinels, armed *cap-a-pee*, with dung forks, we were ushered into the room, which as a room was well enough, but it did not appar like the place my fancy had drawn of a HARMONY HALL. Nor yet did it reach my ideas of *Pandemonium*; tho' sufficient signs existed of its having lately risen out of chaos. I recollect to have seen, some years ago, Mr. Peale's representation of Pandemonium rising up "at the sound of dulcet sweet," thro' a vast column of smoke, interspersed with "horrid shapes

and fights unholy," and now and then a flash of lightning; but the building I was in, with my friend, was by no means equal to that—to that where the *primeval devils* held debate. Nor were the guests to be compared, either for number or respectability, to those described by Milton. They might, however, have been some of their degenerate posterity; and in one part of their character they bore a strong resemblance to their ancestors, for they were

Spiritless, Sunk, Fallen;

As I could plainly see when the five lamps were lighted. These five lamps in the hall were so constructed as to be *one and indivisible.* From these lamps issued a sudden glare of light, which gave the countenances of the assembled fraternity a momentary gleam of hope; but some of them staring too near got their eye-lashes singed off in such a frightful manner, that the others remained at a more respectful distance, highly chop-fallen.

When I had observed who were present, it was my intention to have given a detail of the transactions during this session of the *Divan*, but the terror inspired by the great oath prevents. This terrible oath was given by the *prime minister* of the Divan. A person of a genteel figure, well proportioned; and whose address was more smooth and insinuating than was *his* who persuaded Eve to eat

The fruit of that forbidden tree
Whose mortal taste brought death into
The world and all our woes.

He stood with a huge *tome* open in his left hand, and in his right a large roll containing a long scroll of names. Each one kneeling, swore by the life of Buonaparte, & the army of England, to stick by one another to the last; and reveal nothing, on pain of being tormented with *Laws*; of being printed all over with *Black*; of having his tongue cut out with sharp *Sheers*, of being smothered to death with Scotch *Snuff* and then buried alive with fresh *Horse dung.*

Just as it was coming to be my turn to take the great oath (which, by the by, I had determined not to take under pain of all the above curses) there was heard a terrible noise like as it were of a multitude of horses preparing for battle—Such snorting and thumping, and whinnering, and kicking, and tramping, as made the whole fraternity stare! When suddenly, out shot one of the *divan* from the hall, and no more oaths could be administered till his return.

I could now plainly discover, what I had long suspected, that there was a kind of *invisible cord*, which held the whole divan fast to a dreadful gigantic *five headed monster* at a great distance from them; and each member of the fraternity were connected to the divan by small visible lines, such as *basting threads, pack-threads, wax-ends, thrums, &c.* but in such a curious manner, as, that when the monster a great way off, pulled the invisible cord, all the members felt the force of the pull in such a manner, as to make now and then one of them call out to "slack a little," for they were choking. And one time the whole fraternity were in a bustle and I could observe the whole divan was anxiously making *signs* to the monster to "ease off, for God's sake to ease off" or they should be all strangled. And for fear the monster would not sufficiently comprehend the force of their signs. I understood they had dispatched *two couriers*, birds of their own feather, with orders to fly quick to the "*Den of Thieves*" and there, in the name of all the sons of *Belial*, fall down before the great beast, and most humbly beg of him, to stay his appetite a little longer with frogs, and such other food as he has been accustomed to feed on, until the United States should be better prepared; for that they had discovered something that might lie heavy on his stomach, or stick in his wind-pipe, if he persisted in swallowing us just now.

I must not forget to mention, that I took notice of a very great number of *ends*, (of those small lines) hanging out in all directions from the divan. From each of these *ends* a member had broken away, and made his escape, till the whole fraternity, which was once as numerous as Pharaoh's frogs, was now reduced to a most insignificant number of most insignificant beings.

The absent member of the divan now returned, after having quelled the riot, which he informed them was occasioned by *Bucephalus'* breaking loose, and proceeding most wantonly to commit a horrid act of violence on the body of an elegant, tight young Filley from the *antient dominion*; lately introduced by a most honourable member who can see but *only on one side.*

They now proceeded with the great oath, which I peremptorily refused taking—when a stout well enough looking man swore if I did not take the oath he would roll a coach wheel over me, till I was as full of lumps as a *new tire.* Another who had more of a Jacobin look, declared he would swash me about in *hot water* till my hair was all matted together like a *felt.* Another swore by St. Crispin if I did not comply he would sew up my mouth, and advanced with his *awl.* Their grimaces became more violent, and fearing the consequences I broke from them, and made for the door; when a lusty raw-boned fellow met me with a great big shelaly and swore by Jasus if I did not immediately take the oath he would bate me till I could not see to to count five. It is nothing at all honey, says he, but a few words; nothing at all a'most you can take it well enough mun; but finding me obstinate, he raised his *oak stick* and gave me a blow on the head, heavy enough to split the thickest skull in the room. This rallied my wandering senses; each of which returned to its proper station, and presently I found myself wide awake: Not in Hell among traitors; not in Pandemonium with a broken pate; but in my own bed, greatly rejoiced I must confess, tho' somewhat in a tremor.

I would not trouble you with this, or any other dream of mine, were it not to shew you, Mr. Fenno, and to shew the world, that, whether *sleeping* or *waking*, I am still

An Enemy to Traitors.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, July 7.

Yesterday capt. Abrams arrived here from Cadiz, 50 days: informs, that Lord St. Vincent still continues off that place, and so effectually blockades the port, that no vessels can go in or out, without his permission. The Spanish armada is still held in durance vile; but it was reported, that his lordship and Don Masserado had lately had conferences together. The tongue of rumor was whispering negociations between Great-Britain and Spain. Peace between France and Portugal had not taken place.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Further Translations from Paris papers received by the Fox, Gardiner, from Bourdeaux.

LIVOURNE, April 16.

An English privateer has brought into this port a French prize. It is a large Tartane loaded with oil, from port Maurice bound to Trieste. It is hard that the French Government which is occupied in shutting the ports of the Mediterranean against her enemies, should suffer Tuscany to serve them as an asylum. The Rear Admiral Larouche left this yesterday for Lacques, Florence and Rome. We are assured he is charged to procure supplies for the French Marine.

ROME, April 13.

The council of war of the first division have condemned to death Citizen Charrier, chief of batallion, and attached to the Etat Major of General Cevoni, for pillage and stealing silver and other precious effects taken from the palace of the Duc del Gesso, and found at the palace Doria, where general Cevoni lodges, by Pierre Guelfucci, aid de camp, and Jean Papi, a domestic, all attached to the same General. The sentence declares that these two last are accomplices in the theft, and in consequence shall be arrested and judged according to law.

SEMLIN, April 11.

The siege of Widin it is said has commenced, and that the entrenchments round that place are already taken by the treachery of a prisoner, who, to obtain favour, has disclosed all Passawan Oglow's plans of defence. The same letters suppose, that if all the conspirators can unite and act in concert, the Ottoman throne will be overturned.

ARAU, April 23.

At the sitting of the Grand Council on the 12th, a message was received, in which the Directory informs, that the English Minister had sequestered all the funds belonging to the Swiss. The Directory demands, by way of reprisal, that it arrests all the funds which are due to the English by the Swiss.

By the Draper—Continued.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 5th, '98.

Copy of a letter from captain John Pelmayne Rodd, commander of his majesty's sloop Scorpion, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated in the river Humber, April 30, 1798.

I have the honor of acquainting you for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his majesty's sloop the Scorpion under my command, Flamborough Head, S.W. between two and three miles, fell in with on the 26th instant and captured the Batavian Republic brig Le Courier, pierced for twelve and mounting six four pounders, and a number of swivels commanded by Lieut. John Ysbrands and manned with thirty men, sailed eight days before from Helvoetsluys, and taken the Lark brig, of Whitby, coal laden, which the Scorpion retook.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. T. RODD.

Telemachus, Plymouth-sound, May 1, '98.

SIR,

Yesterday, in his majesty's armed cutter under my command, close in with the Hill of Portland, I fell in with and captured, after a chase of twelve hours, La Sans Souci French privateer luggar, mounting one twelve pounder carronade and two brass fours, and twenty-seven men. She sailed from La Hogue the night before, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THO. NEWTON.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. &c.

We understand that government has received very certain advice that the French and Venetian fleets in the Mediterranean are at sea. It is the knowledge of this circumstance that caused Lord St. Vincent to leave the Tagus at only four hours notice. He sailed to the southward, and is probably gone to watch the Gut of Gibraltar as well as Cadiz, which from their proximity, he can do with one and the same force. His lordship's fleet consists of the following ships:

	GUNS.	
Ville de Paris	110	Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, Capt. Sir R. Calder, Do. G. Grey
Prince George	98	Rear Adm. Sir W. Parker, Capt. W. Bowen.
Princess Royal	98	Rear Adm. Sir. J. Orde, Capt. J. Drape
London	98	Capt. J. C. Purvis.
Blenheim	90	Rear Adm. T. L. Frederick, Capt. R. Campbell.
Namur	90	Capt. Sotheby.
Gibraltar	80	Capt. W. H. Kelly.
Vanguard	74	Rear Adm. Sir H. Nelson, Capt. E. Berry.
	CAPTAINS.	
Alexander	74	A. J. Ball
Audacious	74	D. Gould
Bellerophon	74	H. D. Darby
Colossus	74	G. Murray
Culloden	74	T. Towbridge
Defence	74	W. Brown
Excellent	74	C. Collingwood
Goliah	74	T. Foley
Hector	74	P. Alpin
Majestic	74	G. B. Westcott
Minotaur	74	T. Lewis
Orion	74	Sir J. Saumarez
Swiftsure	74	B. Hallowell
Theseus	74	R. W. Miller
Warrior	74	H. Savage
Zealous	74	S. Hood
Leander	50	T. B. Thompson
Gorgon	44	R. Williams
Dolphin, (hos. sh.)	44	J. Nesbit
Caroline	36	W. Luke
Emerald	36	T. M. Waller
Flora	36	A. Wilson
Thalia	36	Lord H. Powlett
El Mahonisa	34	J. Giffard
Alcmene	32	G. Hope
Blanche	32	H. Hotham
Lively	32	J. N. Morris
Terpsichore	32	W. H. Gage
Aurora	28	H. Gigby
Camel (store ship)	24	John Lee
La Bonne Citoyenne	20	R. Retalick
Corso	18	B. James
La Mutine	14	T. M. Hardy
Pluto	14	M. F. Edgell
Speedy	15	H. Downman
Thunder (bomb)	8	I. O. Bland

We expect every moment to hear of an engagement between the two combined fleets and Lord St. Vincent.

The following is a statement of the Dutch naval force, extracted from a letter from an officer in admiral Onslow's fleet:

MARS DIEP, OR OUTER ROAD.

Washington	74	Helder	32
Leyden	64	Venus	22
Cerberus	64	Minerva	24
Batavier	54	Leopard	24
Furie	36	Wankstamhied	24
Ambuscade	36	Enkysen	24
Hector	36		

And four transports, formerly East Indiamen.

On the Texel island, one hundred and sixty Dutch troops and twenty French hussars, and a few signal guns.

NEAR DIEP.

Beschemer	54	Phœnix	24
Broderchap	54	Andone	64
Mars	40	(36 pounders)	

AT AMSTERDAM,

One line of battle ship, ready to come down to be fitted.

AT HELVOETSYLUS, one.

FLY PASSAGE—Dolphin, 24 guns.

AMSTERDAM,

States General—74 guns, to repair.

Only 200 troops in the neighborhood of the Helder. 36 pieces of heavy ordnance mounted, those in bad order, and not fit for service, and no French troops there.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

It is reported, and we hope not without foundation, that captain Truxton, of the Constellation frigate has taken a French privateer, and she is on her way the bay.

The honourable James M'Henry, arrived in town by this day's stage: he starts in the morning, we understand, for Mount Vernon. On his return to the seat of government, he will give our fortification a review,

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

It was reported in town last evening, on information received from a respectable pilot, whose young men, being out at sea, spoke a schooner from North-Carolina, that on Thursday week the ship Lexington, capt. M'Kenzie of this port had been taken by a French privateer, that had been lying off Currituck for several days. The Carolina schooner was also spoke by the privateer, and would have been *fraternized* had her cargo been worth an *embrace.*

Three British men of war anchored in Lynnhaven Bay on Thursday week last.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) July 9.

HORRID SUICIDE, at Newcastle, in this State, July 6, '98.

On this day, about two o'clock, P. M. a stranger, who had arrived here on the 3d instant, in one of the packet-boats from Philadelphia, put an instantaneous period to his existence, by the discharge of a pistol He behaved rationally uatil yesterday evening. On being called this morning, he refused to come down from his chamber, alledging, in an incoherent manner, that two persons had constantly followed him, with an intent to murder him, and that he was sure they were watching for him. Persuasions to prevail with him were in vain: and his having discharged two postols during the night, and showing other symptoms of a disordered mind, made people very cautious of approaching him—he being likewise in such a situation, that he could not be seen.

About two o'clock, a discharge of a pistol was heard, when the room door being forced open, he was found weltering in his blood. The instrument of death had been charged with large shot, and had almost entirely torn away his chin and nose, laying open, his head in a most shocking manner.

The coroner immediately held an Inquest—and on examining his trunk, no vestige could be found of his name, or place of residence, A number of small packages of different kinds of medicine, with a quantity of powder and large shot, were found amongst his baggage. His clothes were few: a calico morning gown, a blue cloath coat, black silk vest, and nankeen pantaloons were the principal part. On two memorandums of a recent date, were mentioned in black lead, "Mrs. Weisenfels, Jones' wharf, 2 flips above the Coffee-house, No 73 Courtland." [Supposed to be in the city of New-York.] The inside of a small weight box, was marked "Emry." A new hat was marked "Samuel Bispham, of Philadelphia." He had mentioned his having come from Louisville, in Georgia. Was rather above the middle size—dark complexion, and hair—perhaps from 40 to 50 years of age.

CHARLESTON, June 16.

The information given in last Wednesday's paper, respecting Mr. Dupont's not having been received by the government of the United States, we are since informed, was not quite correct. Mr. Letombe, the consul-general of France in Philadelphia, on Mr. Dupont's arrival from this place, wrote a letter to the secretary of state, in which he requested an exequator for his successor, Mr. Dupont, and a passport for himself to leave America.

No answer having been given to this letter, Mr. Letombe, accompanied by Mr. Dupont, had a conference with the secretary of state, who informed them, that the President of the United States, had directed him to inform them, verbally, that he had determined not to receive or acknowledge any new agent from the Republic of France, until he had received definitive accounts from our envoys in France, respecting their negociation; and he added, that he was requested to say to Mr. Letombe, that it was the President's orders, that he should not attempt to exercise any of his consular functions, without leave from the President.

Mr. Letombe hearing nothing of his passport, wrote again to the secretary for it, and in the letter reiterated his request for the exequator for Mr. Dupont. Shortly after, the passport for Mr. Letomb was left at his house, under a blank cover and, directed to Mr. Letombe.

In consequence of this refusal to be acknowledged, Mr. Dupont took passage immediately for France. Mr. Letombe was to follow in a few days.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *July* 12.

A letter from Dublin of the 12th May, received by a gentleman of this city, mentions that the price of American Bank Stock was 12 per cent. above par.

Governor Jackson, by Proclamation, has interdicted the landing in Georgia of blacks and mulattoes from St. Domingo.

A letter dated Paris, May 5 (says the Aurora) informs, that the squadron of ships, which was for some time at anchor in the road of Ajaccio, had put to sea with a fair wind on the 5th April. This squadron was composed of 7 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 2 sloops and 9 large transports, having on board a number of mechanicans and naturalists, 6000 land troops, 900 artillerists, and a complete park of field artillery; their destination supposed to be the East or West Indies. It is very probable, that this squadron will accomplish the object of the much talked of Egypt expedition, not indeed by digging a canal, but by sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, to the assistance of Tippo Saib.

The remainder of the French Mediteranean fleet, consisting of 26 ships of the line, 19 frigates and 345 other armed ships and transports, was expected to have put to sea about the end of April or early in May.

[We shall see how much truth there is in the above.]

MORE REVOLUTIONS.

The Italian Gazettes state, that the King of Sardinia dispatched, on the 17th ultimo, an extraordinary courier to Count Baltimo, his Ambassador at Paris, charging him to inform the Directory that the country was again menaced with revolutionary measures, and praying him to inform him of the intentions of the Directory on the subject, as the king of Sardinia is determined voluntarily to abdicate his throne, if such must be his lot.

By private letters from France (says a London paper of May 4) we learn, that Mr. Pinckney, one of the American Commissioners, has been ordered to quit the territory of France, and had in consequence gone to Bourdeaux, to endeavor to procure a passage for America.

Mr. Pinckney is a man who was disposed to vindicate and support the interests of his country, consequently was particularly obnoxious to the rulers of France. Mr. Gerry, another of the Commissioners, whose sentiments are accommodating, remains at Paris, but it is generally supposed the American government will not be disposed to brook the insult of the disgraceful dismissal of a Commissioner, who was able and willing to maintain its honor and its interests, or to countenance a man avowedly devoted to a nation that has for some months past been carrying on the most determined hostilities against the American commerce. The return of Mr. Pinckney to America, it is supposed, will create a very strong sensation in that country, where the French influence has long been on the decline. (N. Y. Gaz.)

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE association of citizens above the age prescribed by law for military duty met, agreeably to adjournment, at Dunwoody's tavern on Friday the 6th July 1798, when Charles Biddle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Levi Hollingsworth Secretary.—The minutes of the last meeting being read, the committees of the several wards of the city and liberties were called upon to report. Southwark, High-street, New Market, Dock, Walnut, Middle, North, Upper and Lower Delaware Wards made reports of their progress in obtaining subscriptions, alledging that the warmth of the weather, and other causes had prevented their compleating the mission assigned them. Several of the committees of wards not attending and others making but partial reports, the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 25th July, at half past 7 o'clock, to meet at Dunwoody's tavern, at which time and place it is earnestly requested that the gentlemen nominated on the committees of wards will be punctual in their attendance, and, having first gone round their respective wards for signatures, make their final report.

CHARLES BIDDLE, chairman.
Levi Hollingsworth, Secry.

The laudable design of this association must be obvious to all well disposed citizens when its principles are understood. The two objects contemplated are, first to give confidence to our militia, should they be called from home on actual service, that their families will be attended to during their absence and such relief administered to them as the nature and state of the case may require. And, as the associators reside in their several wards and neighbourhood of the city, this duty may be attended to with facility and promptness by them.—The second is to aid the civil police in support of order and good government, in case it should be required in the absence of the militia and volunteers. Many of the associators are too ancient and infirm to bear arms, others have religious scruples on that point; but it is hoped and believed that none will refuse or neglect to subscribe to so benevolent an association, in which such parts only will be assigned to them as the state of their constitutions and consciences may with propriety enable them to fulfil. The returns made from such wards as have been fully attended to are numerous and truly respectable.

The United States brig Sophia arrived at Havre, and not at Bourdeaux, as mentioned yesterday—but what day is not known.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Trial, Hand,	Alexandria	7
Little Betsey, Welsh,	Richmond	10
Eagle, Robinson,	do	10
Winfield Packet, M'Nean,	Norfolk	5
Eliza, Kellum,	Do.	5
Ship Nestor, Rogers,	Liverpool	74
Brig Sally, Callender,	Teneriffe	42
Schr. Ruby, Rich,	Boston	7

CLEARED.

Brig Mary, Russell,	Hamburg
Schr. Nancy, Wilson,	G. Town S. C.
Brig Polly, Howard,	Havanna
Schr. Martha & Mary, Wright,	N. York
Betsey, Caswell,	Boston
Sloop Laura, Barker,	N. York

The United States frigate lay at the lower end of Bombay Hook last Tuesday evening.

Arrived at the Fort the brig Susannah, Lewis, Havannah, 14 days, left there on 25th ult. the

Ship Harry, Ehrenstrom, of Philadelphia to sail in 12 days

Active, Harper,	do.	20
Brig Pomona, Moreton,	do.	12
Flora, Morey,	do.	
Schr. Jane, Burk,	do.	5
Zenith, Hury,	do. a prize	

And the brigs Florida, Hays, and Governor Brook, Whelen, not then condemned but expected.

The brig Sally, Callender, from Tenneriffe, left there the 1st ult, the

Ship Liberty, Merry, of and for N. York in 10 days.

Brig Nancy, Dougherty, of Philadelphia

Ship Jane, Gardner, of Boston, sent in on her passage from Madeira to Teneriffe and condemned—purchased in by the capt.

Capt. Callender also informs that the ship Tryal, Thomas, belonging to the American Consul at Madeira, from thence bound to the Cape de Verds, was captured after a running fight of two hours, by a French privateer and sent into Palma, where she was condemned, and the crew threatened to be treated as prisoners of war—that the schr. Ann, Prince, of and from Portland to Teneriffe was also sent into Palma, and expected to be condemned, and that the ship Fabius, Corran, from Philadelphia, arrived at Madeira about the 5th of May.

Schr. Harmony, Rhodes, from Jacqmel to this port, was captured on the 26th May, four days out, by a French row boat, and sent into Barracoa.

Brig Eliza, Peterson, of this port, has arrived at Malaga, from New-York. The Eliza was bound to Cadiz, but prevented entering that port by the British fleet.

A British ship of the line and two frigates lay in Lynnhaven bay on Monday last.

Baltimore, July 10.

Arrived yesterday, brig Fanny & Jane, Conway, 15 days from Cape Francois. Left brigs Susan & Polly, to sail for Baltimore in 3 or 4 days; Lucretia, of Boston; and schr. Eliza, of Norfolk.

An express arrived at the Cape the day before capt. Conway sailed, with intelligence that 10 sail of the line and a number of frigates, had arrived at the city of St. Domingo, from Spain.

Capt. Hasty came passenger in the Fanny & Jane. His vessel, the Jemima and Fanny, of Philadelphia, having been condemned.

Three French frigates were to sail from the cape for France, in ajor 3 days.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

July 11th, 1798.

The BLUES are to assemble on Friday morning at 5 o'clock, at their usual parade.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

Philadelphia, 12th July, 1798.

☞ Notice is hereby given to the Seamen who have quitted the Spanish ship the Commerce of London, now lying in the River Delaware, prize to his Brittanic majesty's late Sloop of War de Braak that if they will repair on board the prize without delay, or surrender themselves to his majesty's Consul General, their neglect of duty shall be overlooked.

District of Pennsylvania, ss.

NOTICE is Hereby Given—A Session of the District Court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania district will be holden at the City Hall in the City of Philadelphia on Tuesday the seventeenth of July instant, at ten o'clock of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of the United States against the French armed vessel, La Croyable, Alexander Silvester late commander, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances and the goods and effects on board the same except as is by law excepted, lately captured by Stephen Decatur, esquire; commander of the public armed ship the Delaware. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

William Nichols, marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
July 12th, 1798. } 5tt

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed, from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 23d day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

One half of the Brigantine or Vessel,

CALLED THE

UNION,

JONATHAN PITCHER, Master,

With all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture as she same now are. The said one half of the said Brigantine having been condemned for the payment and discharge of about costs, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
July 12, '98. } dts

CLERK.

WANTS a place, a Man who has been several years in that capacity in this city, and will be well recommended from where he served. He is a thorough accomptant and book keeper, and although brought up to the mercantile business, from having occasion for a few hours in the day at home, he would prefer on that account a Public Office. A line directed to M. M. and left at the office of the Gazette of the United States, will be duly attended to. cotf july 11

** The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six month's subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.*

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

Four Friends,

Joseph Glen, master.

THE greatest part of her cargo already engaged. For Freight, apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

july 7 cotf

For Hamburgh, direct,

THE SHIP

NANCY,

Melzar Joy, master.

SHE is an excellent, staunch good vessel, about 330 tons, in pleat order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and will sail in the course of ten days. For terms, apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

july 7 §10t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

CAPTAIN BRAY.

A regular trader, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged;—will sail on or about the 10th of next month. For terms apply at No. 74, North Front street, or to

Ross & Simson

june 25 §

For London,

THE BARQUE

ADRIANA.

SHE is now ready to take in, and will sail in a short time, having part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the subscribers, or on board the vessel at Clifford's wharf.

Knox, Henderson, & Co.
No. 46, North Front-street.

Who have for Sale,

A Handsome Assortment of the most

Fashionable Goods,

Imported in the Adriana, captain Lee, from London, lately arrived, under convoy.

june 23 §

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,

Captain Lockyer.

A considerable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to sail with all convenient speed——For terms apply to

ROSS & SIMSON,
No. 122, South Front-street.

june 13 §

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE,

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

The Subscribers to the fund

for building the ship to be loaned to the United States, are hereby notified that 25 per cent upon their respective subscriptions, is now called for—and that notes payable at 60, 120 and 180 days in equal proportions will be received for the remainder. The secretary will attend at the office of the committee from 10 to 1 o'clock every day, to receive the same, and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'ry.

july 3. §

Cotton

Cocoa

Anatto Dye, or

Rocoa

Just arrived, per the schooner Three Sisters, William Shallcross, master, from Cayenne,

AND FOR SALE AT

No. 22, Little Water-street, by

JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.

june 20 §

The Cargo of the Ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.

Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.

High proof Rum.

FOR SALE BY

Peter Blight.

Who also offers for Sale,

A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.

Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks

Madeira in Pipes

Old Arrack.

june 13 §1fsodt13Jy

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, stationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kissock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, speaks broad, inlisted by ensign Root, at New Brunswick, had on his full regimentals, stole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very assuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Chester, State of Massachusetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blacksmith, had on his full regimentals and left his post when on sentry.——also,

Eliakim Stow, a prisoner, born in Symsbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deserter, very assuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental shirt and overalls when he deserted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deserters and return them to Spring-Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice so that they may be obtained shall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requested to insert the above.

june 11 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteeth Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Farregas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora India
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No 21 Penn street.

july 2: dtf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.

Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi } Wines in Cases.

Red Skins

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

2 dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS, Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardsley, master, from Port au Prince,

88 Hogsheads, 40 Tierces } Prime Sugar.
35 Hogsheads, 225 Bags } Coffee.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queen's ware in crates
Claret in hhds. and cases
Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhds and quarter casks
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.

june 16 §

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone Sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Silk and Cotton Hosiery,

ASSORTED IN TRUNKS.

LADIES and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose, received by the Adriana, from London, and will be sold very low, for cash or good notes, at

27, *North Third-street.*

june 20. eod wsm2w

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In canisters—for sale by

PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 §

SEBASTIAN VOIGT,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 149, North Second-street, to Market, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, No. 173, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches.

He keeps as usual a general assortment of warranted watches.

june 25 dim

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,

No. 333, in Front-street,

Near Poole's bridge—formerly the sign of the Ewe and Lamb.

Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth street.

june 15 §

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Consignees of vessels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hospital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) such supplies as are to be forwarded to vessels are desired to be sent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

june 8 §

An Anchor found.

ABOUT three miles below the Cross Ledge, a buoy was discovered on the eastern side of the channel, which, on being weighed, brought up an anchor of about 500 wt. without a cable to it. There is no weight stamped on the anchor, nor any mark on the buoy or anchor stock. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, on board the schooner Mahala, at Levi Hollingsworth's wharf, and paying reasonable charges and expences, shall have it again.

ARTHUR ROBBINS,
Captain of the Schooner.

N. B. The Anchor will be left with Levi Hollingsworth & Son, in conformity to the act of the State Legislature in such cases provided.

june 27 tawam

TO BE SOLD,

That elegantly situated BRICK HOUSE and LOT adjoining of eight or nine Acres of Land, fronting on High-Street in the City of Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey.

THE House is upwards of fifty feet front, forty feet deep, and two stories high, with four well finished rooms on each floor, the garret ceiled, and a good cellar under the whole---Commanding in front, an extensive view of the harbor and bay down to Sandy-Hook, the Light-house and shipping to and from New-York---in the rear a pleasing prospect of Raritan river for some miles towards Brunswick; and also of the sound towards Elizabeth-town, The garden is spacious, in good order, and well laid out, in the rear of which is a small orchard of excellent fruit; on the premises are also a large coach-house and stables, and a well of good water; a public bath is erected on the shore not far from the house, and at the distance of about two miles is a mineral spring, which in a variety of cases proves very salutary---Upon the whole, the house and its conveniences, the healthful and airy situation of the place, render it an object worthy the attention of any gentleman of fortune.---For further particulars and terms, apply to John Stevens at Hoboken, near New-York, to John Roe, merchant in New-York, or to Richard Stevens residing on the premises.

july 11. d2w.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. 21 PENN-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

HAS FOR SALE,

At No. 9, South Water-street,

A QUANTITY OF

Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses

Carolina Rice

Cod Fish, in hhds. and

A parcel of men's and womens Combs, assorted.

ALSO,

A few tons of Nicaragua Wood.

june 27 §3w

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Wants a Place,

A young man, to attend in a Public House, or assist in a Porter Celler—one who can be well recommended. A line directed to J. B. and left with the Printer will be attended to.

july 3.

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16 §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals will be received for a Collector of the Poor Tax of the present year for the City of Philadelphia—one for the Northern Liberties and one for the District of Southwark, who will be required to give such security as shall be approved of by the Board of Guardians.

Any person desirous of having either of the above appointments is requested to bring forward the names of his securities on or before Wednesday next the 27th inst. to

Edward Shoemaker,
127 Market-street.

june 21. d2w

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ADRIANA from London,

And for sale at this Office.

A few copies, in French, of a work entitled,—"Histoire de l'administration des finances de la Republique Francaise, pendant l'annee 1796. Par Sir Francis d'Ivernois."

Also,

A few copies of another production of the same writer, entitled,

"Tableau historique et politique de l'administration de la Republique Francaise pendant l'annee 1797, des causes qui ont amene la Revolution du 4 Septembre, et de ses Resultats."

june 25

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DAVID and JOHN GRAHAM, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real and personal, to the subscribers, for the benefit of their creditors—

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons who are indebted to said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the assignees at their office No. 62 Dock-street. In failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are not immediately discharged.

SIMON WALKER, CHARLES GILCHRIST, GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } Assignees of DAVID & JOHN GRAHAM.

july 7. tth&s 1sep.

DESERTED,

From a detachment of men, stationed at Spring Garden, under the command of Ensign George W. Stall. July 1st. Isaac Bayley, 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion—born in Pennsylvania, Chester county, 19 years old, by trade a black-smith.

July 3. Benjamin Bennet, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, 18 years old, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion—born in Pennsylvania, no trade.

Levi Pierce, 5 feet 11 inches, black eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 25 years old—born in the state of Massachusetts, enlisted in New-York, no trade.

Samuel Edsell, 26 years old, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches, drrk hair and complexion, born in the state of New Jersey, (a repeated deserter) by trade a carpenter and joiner.

July 5. William Grissel, 22 years old, brown hair and complexion, 5 feet 7 inches, born in New-Jersey, no trade.

Whoever apprehends the aforesaid deserters shall receive fifty dollars reward or ten dollars for each, by applying at Spring Garden, or any officer belonging to the service of the United States with all reasonable expences by applying as above.

july 9 d1w

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

20 pipes old Bourdeaux Brandy

70 do. white wine Vinegar, and

A few casks low priced Cider Vinegar

For Sale by

Benjamin W. Morris.

july 2 e2w

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

In Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient Stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claim or demand against the Estate of Asheton Humphreys late of this city, Esq deceased, and who have not rendered their accounts, are requested to render them immediately; and all those who are indebted to the said estate or to the late firm of Asheton and James Humphreys, are requested to pay their respective accounts to

James Humphreys, jun.
administrator.

june 14 2awtm

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

FOR SALE,

At the Store of JESSE & ROBET WALN,

On Spruce street Wharf,

Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks

Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter casks

And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine

may 16. eotf

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November session 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

Within the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, opposite squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land *For sale.* Its advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expence, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

Wishing to retain an istereст in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eights. GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minifee, Union street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walsh, Baltimore. July 3. *2aw5w.

James G. & Saml. W. Fisher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre

Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10

Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 3awtf

NOTICE—That the first Tuesday of August next,

is appointed for the hearing before a Court of Common-Pleas, of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this State, providing for the relief of insolvent debtors, having at June term last presented my petition, with a schepule annexed, of all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, rights, and credits, to be assigned for the use of my creditors.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

june 30.

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propolals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf 1Jy

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS:

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genessee state road passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 2awtm

President's Messages to Congress

THOSE of the 5th, 18th and 21st of June inst also of the 3d April, and 4th of May last, may be had at the Office of the Editor.